Thursday on a tremendous scale. Here are the British casualties for the week ending March 21, up to the development of the lag battle. Officers killed or died of wounds, 76, men killed or died of wounds, 619; offiwounded or missing, 216; men wound ed or missing, 2,655. Total, 3,567.

After about five days' debate, the United States senate has agreed by a vote of 48 to 18 to raise the price of wheat to \$2.50 a bushed. Senators favoring the increase gave \$11 a barre as the present price of flour with wheat at about \$2.20, and argued that the \$2.50 price of wheat would not put the price of flour beyond \$13 or \$13.50.

Secretary Houston of the depart -Secretary Houston of the department of agreedure, in a recent statement, declared the food production of the country's farms and gardens must be increased. In spite of the large production in many directions in 1917, Secretary Houston said, the situation is not satisfactory. The supply of wheat in this nation and in the moderation of the moderation. world is madequate. Owing to short erops in preceding years, the reserves of a number of important commodities of a number of importanced. Whether have been greatly reduced. Whether the war continues or not, the demands of this country, because of the in-creased population, and of the needs of Europe, will be great; and they will continue to be great for a con-siderable period, even after peace re-tures."

The Germans bave a cannon that will throw a ten-inch shell 76 unles. That is one of the startling develop-ments of the past few days. On Sat-urday big shells began to fall in Paris at intervals of every fitteen minutes. They burst with earthquake-like pow er, and created consternation. Quit er, and created construction. Quite a number of people were killed. The source of the shells was at first a mystery. One theory had it that a gun emplacement had been surrepti-ously secured somewhere within the French lines. A story got into circu-lation that the French lines had been broken. Some people thought the shells were being fired from a big and plane, and others thought it was accord torpedo. Dispatches of Sund from Paris say that the mysterion big gan has been located in the from of St. Gobain, west of Loan and exactly 122 kilometers, or approximately 76 miles from Paris. The exact nature of the gun, however, has not yet beer ascertained.

Secret figures of the British as miralty on submarine losses atte world shipbuilding were made public in Washington by the British embassy They show that from both enemy at tion and marine risk on January 1918, albed and neutral shipping ha lost since the war bogan 11,827.5 gross tons, while ship yards outside the central powers were turning out 6,606,275 tons. These figures, long withheld, are now made public, an admiralty memorandum says, because today they will not stimulate the enemy, and because they will impres upon the people the necessity of unit ed action in making good losses b submarines. In spite of the tremen dous total of losses, they do not approach the claim of the Germans, and with 2,589,000 tons of enemy ship added to the output of the war period the net loss to world shipping, exclu sive of that of Germany and her al lies, is only 2,632,297.

Further reduction in the consumit tion of wheat was asked of the public by the food administration Saturday night, that the scant supplies avail able before the next harvest may b stretched to meet the needs of Every American is urged to cut his average ration of wheat by 50 per cent, which would reduce the total normal consumption of 42,090,000 bushels a month to 21,090,000. That gives a ration of not more than one and one-half pounds of wheat pro-ducts weekly for each person. Flour sales will be cut to one-eighth of a barrel for a town customer and to one-quarter of a barrel for a countr customer, that retailers stocks may b bakers' bread will be reduced to 71 by five per cent the amount of subst tutes that must be used. Sacrifice in ship in the opinion of food adminis tration officials because the supply o potatoes, corn, oats and milk is ampl maintain health.

 The aid of 736 daily newspaper have been asked by Secretary of Labor Wilson in mobilizing farm labor. The will be branches of federal employ ment service and a member of the staff on each paper will be made federal agent. The newspapers aske are those in towns of over 20,000 population. "There is no more worth; demand than the farmers for help produce the nation's food, Secretar Wilson says in his letter to the news papers which follows: "There is no more worthy demand than the farm-ers for help to produce the nation's food. The postmaster general has an thorized rural carriers and postmast-ers in rural communities and smaller towns to aid the employment service as labor agents. But over 100 of the 316 American cities above 20,000 population have no public employ ment officer and in many such office there is no special farm service given There is hardly time to open and trai the needed officers. In this emer gency I am asking the patriotic help of the 736 daily newspapers of the of the 736 daily newspapers of the cities, to establish co-operative farn labor agencies. The plan of organization is outlined in the attached memo randum. If your publication feels that it can give its very great influence to this campaign, may I ask that you advise me, naming your active labor agent?"

- Railroad labor disputes in the tu ture will be settled by a system of ad justment committees, one for the fou leading brotherhoods, one for shop men, and possibly another later for clerks and other classes of employes acting in conjunction with the railroa dministration. Director General Mc Adoo has approved the general plan, drafted by W. S. Carter, director of the railroad administration's division of labor. The committees, or woards will pass on disputed questions of wages or other employment conditions, and their decisions will be final. They will include representatives of both labor and railway executives, and the system will replace the railroad wage commission. The board having juris-diction over the brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, conductors and train-men, probably will consist of eight members, with one appointed by the chief of each brotherhood and one railway executive appointed by each of the three regional directors of the the management. The met selecting the eighth member determined later. The railroad wage many. The ships have been seized could be driven back with counter atcouncission probably will not report and an old precedent with the units recommendations for wage precess. for a week or more. It has been creases for virtually all classes will be advocated by the commission, with proportionately higher raises for the ed railroad labor, such as clerks and a large part of the maintenance of way men will be recognized in the commission's report.

- The tidy sum of one billion dollars was added to the war budget Thurs when President Wilson signed th 00 railroad control bill and the house passed the \$500,000,000 finance corporation measure. The extra billion brings the total money needed before June 30, up to \$8,655,000,000, this sum including \$3,155,000 that will be required for the redemption of treasury certificates. Al-The exthough Secretary of the Treasury Mc-Adoo will not finally determine the amount of the third Liberty loan until he has conferred with federal reserve poard officials and chairmen of severa loan committees a fairly accurate line on the treasury needs was available from the daily treasury statement. Secretary McAdoo will calculate on approximately four and a half

billion dollars revenue of all kinds, available between now and June 30. This includes such items as the pre-- The German invitation to neutral correspondents to go to the western front to witness the big offensive to be commenced on that day was referred. ncome taxes, excess profits and other and he does injustice to others when axes: \$299,000,000 from the sale of he tries it. Such a condition was taxes, \$290,000,000 in the distance of the action and war savings stamps; \$500,000,000 from a new issue of trasury co-tificates; \$75,000,000 miscellaneous receipts and about \$43,000,000 in cus-

toms receipts. Subtracting this four and a half billion from the \$8,555.90". 000 needed on June 30, the requirement is seen to be roughly \$4,159. 60,000. It is known, however, that secretary McAdoo will ask congress o authorize a larger Liberty loan than that The treasury still has more than friends and acquaintances, the greater employed along a front of 25 miles of \$2,600,000,000 in bond authorizations the variety of human qualities within such a matter, they must be massed that, but the intention of the sec in life.

retary, according to his statements is to ask for a large enough authoriza-tion to carry him not only through the third loan, but through the fourth a greater his pleasure and satisfaction Treasury officials predicted up that the third loan would b

# The Morkville Enquirer.

Entered at the Postoffice at York as Mail Matter of the Second Class.



YORK, S. C .: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

It appears the Bolshevik peace wa of peace; but rather complete surender. The Germans are now con olidating their gains over there a quadily as possible,

The Swiss covernment not long as edered 300,000 gas masks and this move is taken to mean that Switzerand feels that Germany will not hesirate to run over her if it shall appear the interest of Germany to make the attempt.

Those people who think to dodg beleral income and war taxes as they ave been dodging state and county axes, are playing with a very dan gerous proposition. The Federal gov ernment needs the money and it mean business. The prosecutions that will ake place after April 1 will be some thing to be remembered.

It seemed impossible to conceive of he breaking of the British lines b the Germans, and few of the exper military men at Washington believed that such a thing would be seriously attempted. But now that the thing has been actually accomplished, there is no further room for doubt or argument and, furthermore, there is no much justification for blame.

dicial statement, have run as high as \$3,000,000 a day. This amount pro vides the treasury with about one tenth of the entire amount now being expended by the nation for war. army, domestic consumers and the al-While \$3,000,000 is only 3 cents a day or every man, woman and child in the country, the entire cost of the war is but 30 cents p., capita a day.

The dispatches from Landon do no give any evidence of panic or demoralization. On the contrary, the people are said to be calm and confident They find great pride in the manner distributed to as great a number as in which the British soldiers have been is no one to point the way out? possible. The wheat content of standing their ground against the "Eventually," encourages the P overwhelming German forces, and they believe they will win in the opinion of the military as reported in he press is that the future of the lerman offensive will mean the end of the war. On the other hand, howver, there is no suggestion that German success will settle the great issue of Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

> There is a very serious situation by he state of Wisconsin just now. Inleed, if the atterances of prominent eaders are to be taken at full value, here is a possibility of civil war, or something very much like it. In the logical Republican candidate, defeated Thompson, the LaFollette candi- expect justice must do justice. date, by about 2,500 votes. He had a total vote of 69,592 to Thompson's 67,-316. Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate, polled 37,003. Berger and Thompson together polled 34,500 more votes than Lenroot. It is considered cosonably certain that in a three-cornered race between the Socialist, Democratic and Republican candidates, the lect him. Effort is now being made to get either the Democratic or Repubican candidate to withdraw and it is not considered that even that will assure the defeat of Berger, Democrats and Lenroot Republicans say they will Wisconsin in the senate.

There is a probability that Holland nay be forced to declare war against the United States and the Allies because of the taking over of her ships by England and the United States. Holland had a million tons of shipping in United States and British ports that she could not use because of inability to get cargoes for them. Both Great Holland of goods and commodities that would be of use to Germany. The ships were idle and useless. Britain and the United States offered to furnish Holland with certain necessities on condition that Holland would allow the use of the ships for a fair rental. Holland refused to accept administration, representing nagement. The method of it is reasonably certain that she was will be intimidated into the refusal by Gerderstanding that the owners are to be gains. sometime that in-compensated and such ships as may be lost are to be replaced after the war. Holland is angry at the seizure She has to be. If she were not, Gerlow paid classes. There appears to be She has to be. If she were not, Ger-ng doubt that the claims of unorganiz- many would charge her with a breach of neutrality. It is not improbable that Holland may declare war. In any event it is expected that if the ships

> out that this may bring about serious naval operations. At any rate the tion, and what the outcome will b cannot be predicted.

are used to carry provisions to Hol-

Dutch ports and prevent the ships

Benefits of Association. Commerce makes friends and the way to develop commerce is to bring people in relation with each other. The strongest, best and most pros-

closest business, commercial and social relation. No man should live entirely within himself. He does himself an injustice

and he does injustice to others when never intended. Nine-tenths of the pleasure conected with the possession of any suserior article or knowledge arrises out

t that article or knowledge with oth-The larger the circle of any man's riends and acquaintances, the greater the range of his enjoyment, and the

There are too many people who are cithout adequate realization of the cuth of these principles, and who or that account are deprived of the ntitled.

People who are accustomed to live oo largely within themselves should spread out and get in closer touch with others. If it be true that it is nore blessed to give than to receive, o give need not be discouraged. They should be content to yield the greater essedness, for the time, by receiving rom those who have to give. Then fter that they may experience similar lessings by giving that which has been given, to those who, like they cere, have nothing to give.

## Things as They Should Be. It is no part of the Piedmont's busi-ess to defend or malign the adminis-

ration of Governor Manning. The Piedmont does not concern itself with the fortunes of an administra ion, but rather with the good or ill ar administration has accomplished.

Men and newspapers who have forfeited their individuality and sunk
their identity in a definitely bound po-

litical organization known in this stat s a "faction," either lend their bline support and approval to the Manning administration regardless of its faults and extravagances, or else condemn it utterly regardless of its virtues and the good it has accomplished.
Since Mr. Manning has been in office the state tax levy has been intreased from 6 to 91-2 mills. Whether

this increase may justly be charged to Mr. Manning or to the members of the general assembly is a question not quickly decided. To be fair to both, one is safe in dividing the shame or

The defenders of this increase, hav-ing no other argument to support their defense, assume that all criticism comes from men and newspapers who re adherents of the opposing faction They know that this assumption has no foundation in truth; they know that intelligent men of all factions resent this unjustified increase, but there has cown up among the anti-Blease mer and newspaper organs a habit of bel-owing "Unclean," whenever opposi-ion or criticism is heard.

Among that class of people who do beolutely no thinking for themselves there is a sort of snobbery that leads them to take their opinions ready-nade from the class of South Caro-lina society that owns bank stock and has no acqueintance with overalls.

As a result, all that is required to keep them in line, to discourage thinking and prevent criticism, is to let it be known that he who suggests that the anti-Blease faction is less than perfect is himself a Bleaseite and therefore beneath the notice of "nice" therefore beneath the notice of

policy-this trafficking in an absurd human weakness—may avail by the suencing of criticism for a but eventually the most timid onformer will begin to ask ions.—Greenville Piedmont.

That, in our deliberate opinion, is as accurate description of deplorable political and social conditions in South Carolina: but where is the satisfacion of realizing a deplorable social and political condition so long as there "Eventually," encourages the Pied-

ment, "the most timid conformer will egin to ask questions," but what a interminable time it may be until "eventually!" We do not exactly approve

fling at the "class of South Carolina society that owns bank stock and has o acquaintance with overalls." It is hardly to be denied that there is some thing to that suggestion; but th figure is not entirely adequate.

It is too true, all too true, that there ire too many contemptible snobs in South Carolina-too much of the shabby genteel--too little realization of th fact that no man can receive satisfac primaries, Lauroot, designated as the tory consideration unless he gives satisfactory consideration; that those who

But all South Carolinians are snobs, by any means, nor are all South Carolinians political simpletons. There are thousands and thousands in this state who do their own thinking without asking any odds of anybody, and vote their convictions, regardless of narrow factionalism. They are willing to do their part in advancing the best Thompson vote will go to Berger and interest of their state as they see that best interest, and who, before they give their allegiance to any candidate r would-be leader, must be shown. More than once the people have gone wild after some blatherskite who had

one way and another won support not submit to Berger representing through promise rather than performance, but if our judgment is worth anything along that line, there will be less of this kind of thing in the future than there has been in the past.

# The Big German Drive.

While of course nobody could predic with reasonable accuracy how many men might be killed, wounded or captured on either side, or how far the drive might continue before it was Britain and the United States had halted, the general result of the big prohibited the further shipment to German offensive that was started last Thursday was fully anticipated by the Allies and by the Americans.

It has been conceded all along that either side could break the lines of the other at any given point, provided it was willing to pay the price. All the military experts among the Allies admitted in advance that the British lines could be broken; but at the same time they also held that the German

It will be remembered that Hinder burg gave out a week or two ago that he could break the Allied line at a cost of 300,000 men.

The proposition is not difficult understand. The opposing forces face each other along a line extending from the English channel to Switzerland On each side of this line there are land, the Germans will blockade the several million men-just how many is not known to anybody except the com from coming out again. It is pointed manders of the opposing forces. Each commander knows about how many men he has: but he does not know Dutch people are in a desperate situa- the exact strength of the force on the other side.

In places the lines are thin and it other places the men are massed in considerable numbers. Through airplane observations the opposing com manders have approximate informa tion as to the disposition of the ene my troops, and are able to dispose of their own forces accordingly. It is not difficult to understand

one side or the other, having resolved on an assault, can bring to bear on any part of the line forces superior to nose immediately in front. In such an undertaking he has every advantage that does not hinge upon the contin

gencies of chance. Of course it is understood that only comparatively few men can be stationed in a line of narrow trenches: f the ability to share the enjoyment that at best a trench system can accommodate only a few thousand men to the mile; that necessarily where 500,000 or one million men are to be employed along a front of 20 miles or behind the trenches to a distance several miles.

In an attack like that which launched by the Germans last Thursday, the advance is preceded by mos terrific artillery fire. In this instance it is said that the Germans had their wider and fuller life to which they are big guns placed only fifteen yards apart over a distance of many miles.

As to what would be some of the effects of so many guns in action at once, must be left to the imagination. For one thing, the trench systems in front would be quickly plowed up and those who have not that with which the wire entanglements by which they were protected would be swept away except for short stretches here and

The defenders of the trenches are not all killed by the preliminary artillery fire; but they are left with little protection. Then comes the garrison rom the enemy trenches, re-inforced o the limit of the capacity of thos trenches. They go forward in a wave n the face of artillery, infantry and nachine gun fire, and a large per ceaof them are moved down; but by now the attacker's reserves are coming on in wave after wave, and the defendng reserves are meeting them with all the artillery, machine gun and rife fire that they are able to bring to bear. Assuming that the morale and met-

le of the contending forces are any thing like equal, and that the attackers considerably outnumber the attacked. fresh waves of attackers continue the surge forward, one after another, un-til the attacked must give back upon re-inforcements if there are any to be had, and otherwise they must sur-

That has been the history of previous big offensives and such was the offensive that was commenced last

As to the exact outcome of it all, that is a matter that is still in doubt. At last accounts the British, French nd American military experts—were absolutely confident that they were all light. They calculated that within the next few days they would be able collect sufficient forces to hurl Germans back, and if they succe this, probably the greatest battle the world has ever known, will result in German defeat. Otherwise the war will be indefiniteprolonged.

### SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS

Hon. E. E. Verner of Oconee, is t ppose Fred Dominick for congress. - Former Governor Blease has en-ounced that he will officially open his ampaign for the United States genat-Manning on March 30, -Coal consumers in South Carolin are officially warned that unless the

at once begin laying in their supply of coal for next winter, they will prob-ably not be able to fill their requirements. - An official list of two hundred

Americans held prisoner in Germany was made public from Washington Saturday. The list includes two South Carolinians, Eugene Boykin of Ander-son, and Jesse Wallace of Chesterfield A solder want to the South of thrift stamps.

It is the window in Greenville last Friday night with some bills in his hand have more canned goods than they and asked for a mileage book. The city police and the military Seven men were injured one of

them perhaps fatally, last Thursday, when a 4.7 gun exploded at the Hog Back artillery range. The gun was being fired by Battery E. 106th heavy field artillery. A defective shell is supposed to have been the cause. The run was blown to pieces, particles of it being picked up more than a quarter of a mile distant. Only one of the injured men was taken to the base ospital at Spartanburg. The others eing cared for in the regimental hospital at the range. - A bill that will probably pass has

en introduced in congress to change the time of the meetings of the U.S. istrict court in the western district as follows: At Greenville the sceond Tuesday in August and the third Tuesday in February; at Rock Hill the fourth Tuesday in November and the second Tuesday in May; at Greenwood the second Tuesday in September and the second Tuesday in March, at Anderson the third Tuesday in Oc. tober and the second Tuesday in Januuary; and at Spartanburg the fire Tuesday in January (equity court.)

- Members of the house committee on military affairs have been informed by the war department that steps are being taken to eliminate causes of dispute over the application of the selective draft. A compromise as to future quotas was tentatively agreed upon, while assurances were given that the bureau is "weeding out" nonombatant officers appointed from draft eligibles. Congressmen had protested that the plan of Gen. Crowder as proposed in pending legislation, to determine the draft quotas of various districts according to the number in Class 1, was not in accord with the principle of the selective draft act. They feared it would allow discrimi-nation. A proposition was laid down by the war department to let the quotas be based on the first four ses, eliminating Class 5, which in law. This met with approval of congressmen. At the department the belief was expressed that this would necessitate using married men in some districts. Vigorous protests were districts. made against the appointment of ofdeers eligible for service under the to department "bomb-proof" provisions. partment is planning to eliminate all who may be found unnecessary. Wholesale reduction in rank of many Congressmen threatened s expected. Congressmen threatened o make a fight on appropriations for the pay of such officers. Information eceived went far to satisfy member

— Describing the progress of the great offensive that was Jaunched by the Germans on Thursday, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail sent his paper the following: "Along a saked Sheriff Quinn if this was the considerable part of the front there. subjected to a terrible fire, but all the battalion staff. Again there was a space of two hundred yards and then across prepared exits from the German trenches the field artillery drove out into the open in column forming into line of battle as so

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

tar Theatre-On Tuesday, April 11th, will present "Red Riding Hood." in five reels.

J. M. Stroup-Invites special attention to a new line of trunks, suit cases and handbags that have just arrived.

Loan and Savings Bank-Insists that you try the experiment of having a savings account with it. It pays 4 per cent on savings.

P. W. Love-Says his thresher will be in operation tomorrow for the last time this sea-

ration tomorrow for the last time this sea-soft. Come early, E. Johnson-Has a one-horse wagon and leather harness for sale at a bargain, connell Dry Goods Co.—Is offering extra good values in voiles, suits, skirts, silk dress-

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Is offering extra good values in voiles, suits, skirts, silk dresses, waists, etc.

S. N. Craig, Yorkville No. 2—Has registered Hampshire boar for service.

G. C. Latiner, Chester—Wants to rent his store room, opposite Travora mill. Rental price is fow.

Brooks Inman—Offers hatching eggs from exceptionally good pens of barred Plymouthrook hens at \$2 and \$3 per setting.

William Drakeford, Norman Walsh—Want to develop your kodak films. Good work and prompt attention.

Forest Smith—Wants to recover an estray or stolen founde shepherd dog. Collar No. 124.

H. W. Brown—Invites the public to an enterminent of Sunnside school, at Bullock's treek, next Friday night.

Geo. W. Williams, W. M.—Gives notice of a special communication of the Masonic lodgo. The two-horse farm in Clay Hill section. He will rent cheap or on shares.

Clover Transfer Co.—Gives its schedule for mansfer trips between Yorkville and Rock Hill. Four round trips daily.

York Supply Co.—Has received a car of 16 ter cent acid. Has a full line of garden seeds. Pens and cane seed wanted.

Ferguson & Youngblood—Want you to remember that they are headquarters for feedstuffs for horses, mules, cows, pigs, poultry.

Garroll Bress.—Suggest that you plant more pontrous to help out the food supply. They can learn you to try Crisco.

Vork county's share of the 10001.

York county's share of the tur chool fund this year is \$4,400. Dr. I. J. Campbell of Clover, is now state executive committeeman

The McLendon meeting is in full swing in Chester, with large crowds nd growing interest.

York county.

Philadelphia school won two prizes on the School Improvement associaon instead of one. One of them was on for the greatest improvement during the year and the other was \$5 for taking reports of twelve regular anthly meetings. Mr. August Kohn of Columbia wn

s devoting his time and attention to food conservation is urging the more extensive use of Irish potatoes as ubstitute for flour. The point is that lrish potatoes are comparatively abundant at the present time and that they should be used while they may to save the more imperishable commodity.

Rural letter carriers receiving \$1. (00) a year or less are granted an in rease of 20 per cent by an amend ment tentatively added to the posta ncrease bill in the house last Satur day. Eural carriers whose routes are more than 20 miles in length would receive additional compensation of \$21 a year for each mile more than to that they are required to travel sech day. The house still has the bill

The Cotton Belt school, Miss Edith McGill, principal and Mrs. W. S. Cain and Miss Susie Whitesides, assistants, has set a commendable example in he purchase of thrift stamps, and so far has to its credit a fund of \$18, an average of one 25 cents thrift stamp for each of the 73 pupils. At present he investment stands in the name o the school; but the teachers are trying to work out a plan under which contributor will be provided with a thrift card carrying the exact amount of the contribution of each in the form of thrift stamps.

need to carry them into the next crop agent at the window laid the book out for the soldier's signature, whereupon the soldier took it and ran away. The folks have never thought of it in any police other way than to carry the surplus have since been looking for that sol- into another year. This is not good olicy, if it can be helped. All canned goods that are not likely to be sumed at home should be sold for cash. Absence of labels may be a drawback, but that can be overcome with written labels giving the content and the name of the packer, the la ter as a guarantee of good faith. Ordi-narily local consumers are not inclined to pay as much for superior home canned stuff as for inferior foreign canned stuff. That is another obstacle that should be overcome with the help of the grocer, acting as the nautual agent of producer and consumer. The producers will do well to put the proceeds of the sales of surplus canned stuff into war savings stamps but whether this is done or not, the conversion of local food products into local cash will be the better for all concerned. Better for the public because it will keep that much money at home, and better for the producer because it will furnish that much in centive for more packing this summer

# FLOUR AND POTATOES.

The following is from Mr. Augus Kohn, of the Food Administration:

"The Food Administration announce that they do not approve of the contracts that supply wheat without ubstitutes, and that the promise t buy substitutes should not be accepted, but that they should actually b bought.

"If there are any sections in th state that are not supplied with flour he Food Administration may be able o supply an over-plus of flour here is a dearth of it.

"In the same way communities that are not supplied with frish potatoes at a reasonable price can be put in touch with wholesale dealers who can supply them at \$2.50 to \$2.50 per hundredweight F. O. B. Columbia, or \$3.60 to \$3.75 per bag of one hun-

# HERE AND THERE

"All along this year," said a local perchant to Here and There yester-ay, "trade has been as good as it lay, "trade has been as good as it was in the fall and even a little bet-ter. We have had about as much outsiness as we have wanted to do. There was some signs of slacking last Saturday. Therefore there has been very little complaint about prices When people saw what they wanted they took it. On Saturday some of hem, especially negro women, showe an indication to want to buy stuff that is now 29 cents and 25 cents and the old price of 10 and 15 cents. But still trade is very good."

his paper the following: "Along a asked Sheriff Quinn if this was the considerable part of the front there same Yorkville that had been a miliconsiderable part of the front there was a series of redoubts about a mile apart, each redoubt being held by a hundred men, somewhat on the principle of the blockhouses in South Africa, with formidable belts of barbed wire around them and a strong armament of machine guns and trench mortars and provisioned for two days. All of them did valuable work in delaying the German waves of advance. They were surrounded and here in the early seventies.

They were surrounded and here in the early seventies.

Here is a story that was told Here on during the first day of the at- and There not long ago. It comes sec held on during the first day of the attack until late in the afternoon. The Germans suffered most from the machine gunfire. No Man's Land consisted of a first wave of two companies, marching almost shoulder to shoulder, with light machine guns. A lector to make his tax returns. The lector to make his tax returns. The suffered wards helping came two many lector to make his tax returns. The lector to make his tax returns. snoulder, with light machine guns. A lector to make his tax returns. The hundred yards behind came two more companies, closely followed by a number of machine guns. Next, after an interval of two or three hundred yards, and came the light trench mortars, and owed the government \$1,200; but he was not altogether satisfied with his ed so large to him that he felt sure there must be some mistake. The government expert went over the tax-

LOCAL AFFAIRS. due was nearly \$14,000. The taxpayawful significance of the thing broke upon him, beads of perspiration appeared on his brow. That was in this state. There is another case of a big cotton mill corporation in a northern state, which had made money the like of which it had never known before, and the management, thinking it would get exemption for improvements, made large expenditures along that line. In fact it spent practically all of its surplus on improvements. But when the tax expert came along he advised as to how the improvements were not exempt, and with its surplus money gon the corporation found itself under the ecessity of borrowing nearly a mil-on dollars with which to pay its taxes.

### THE COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democratic county convention to be held on the first Monday in May will consist of 165 delegates chosen from the various Democratic clubs on basis of one member for each 25 rotes cast in the first primary of 1916.

county convention on the basis indicated at meetings to be held at their espective precincts on the last Tuesday in April. The business of these precinct meet

The clubs elect delegates to

ings is to reorganize by the election of a chairman, vice-chairman, secre-taries, county executive committee-men and delegates to the county convention. On a basis of one delegate for each 25 votes and majority portion thereof in the first primary of 1916, the representation in the county convenion will be as follows:

Bethany ..... Bethel Blairsville Bullock's Creek Clover ...... Coates's Tavein Ebenezer ..... Filbert Fort Mill Hickory Grove .esslie McConnellsville Ogden ..... Rock Hill No. Rock Hill No. 2 Tirzah Yorkville No. 1 Yorkville No. 2 165

### ABOUT PEOPLE

Miss Theo Young of Union, is visit ig Mrs. S. M. McNeel in Yorkville. Mrs. A. G. Hart of Charlotte, is vis-ing Mrs. J. F. McElwee in Yorkville Mr. W. E. Hall of Covington, Tenn., visiting his son, Mr. E. A. Hall in

Mrs. George Foster of Greenwood s visiting her mother, Mrs. W. B. Steele in Yorkville.

Mr. C. N. Hall of Saranac Lake, N. is visiting his brother, Mr. E. A Hall in Yorkville. Mr. and Mrs. Barron Kennedy of

Rock Hill spent the week-end with relatives in Yorkville. Lieut. Robert Lindsay of Camp week-end with his parents in Yorkville.

Dr. J. D. McDowell and Mr. J. R. annon, who have been spending sev-ral days in New York, have returned Mr. Archie A. Barron of Yorkville

party of the interstate commerce com Mr Andral Sherer who has been employed at a powder plant at New Castle, Del., has returned to his home

tomorrow to join a surveying

n Yorkville. Rev. B. H. Waugh of Yorkville, was aken to the Fennell hospital in Rock Mil. Savarday, where he is undergoing treatment for a throat trouble.

Sergeant G. P. Berry returned to Camp Custer, Michigan, Sunday after spending a week with his mother, Mrs.

Mr W L Williams, who recently underwent an operation for appendi-citis at the Fennell Infirmary, has re-turned to his home in Yorkville. Information from Mr. J. R. Kennedy

Sharon, is to the effect that he is ot nearly so well as he was up to a Miss Lesslie D. Witherspoon

Yorkville, has been appointed chair-man of the woman's committee of York county to help push the sale of liberty bonds. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. James who have been spending several weeks with Messrs. H. B. and J. S. James in York-

ille, left last week for their home in fadkinville, N. C. R. G. McGill of Hickory Grove No volunteered in the regular army several months back, and is now locat-

ed at Camp Devens, Mass., has recently been made a syrgeant. A little child of Mr. Ernest McSwain was taken to the Fennell infirmary at Rock Hill, Sunday, on account of hav-ing swallowed a nickel, which became lodged in the child's throat. The coin was too far down to permit its removal and it was pushed down into the lit-tle fellow's stomach and the doctors do not anticipate further trouble.

Mrs. W. F. Marshall of Yorkville, on Mrs. W. F. Marshall of Yor.ville, on her son, Wallace Marshall, with the American engineers in France. The letter was dated February 24, and described the writer and Callie Plaxco, who is with him, as being in good health, good spirits and enjoying life. Wallace said he had received the Yorkville Enquirer of January 4, on the date his letter was written. Although he and Callie both take the paper and get all his letter was written. Although he and Callie both take the paper and get all issues, sometimes one gets the paper before the other and both are so hungry for the news from home that they read it together. "One of my near neighbors," writes Wallace, "is a delightful elderly Frenchman, who has a good, comfortable home in which there is an open fireplace. We often go to this Frenchman's house to cook

go to this Frenchman's house to cook ur food, of which by the way, have an abundance and of excellent quality. If we should not happen to go to the Frenchman's, why he will ome to us, and even after we have een over there, after coming home at night, he frequently comes to our quarters to see if we are comfortable or if there is anything he can do for

## WITHIN THE TOWN - A party of nine surveyors of the

interstate commerce commission were in Yorkville this week. - The Yorkville Cotton Oil company is still taking care of the ginning of

teen bales were ginned last Saturday. - The suits of clothes stolen from Kelly's pressing club last Wednesday night were worth altogether about \$60. Mr. Kelly paid the owners for

their property. The burglar has not

ees apprehended. - Yorkville people formerly set their watches by the Carolina & North-Western passenger train; but of late this train seems to have no regular schedule. It is running anywhere from two to three hours behind. - At last Sunday night's service, Rev.

J. L. Cates, the pastor, announced that the Associate Reformed church would be open every afternoon at 5 o'clock during the week and until further notice for prayer. Those who feel so inclined are invited to come in for period of ten or fifteen minutes. - Mr. Sam N. Johnson of the interna

revenue department, was in Yorkville and calculations and last Saturday helping corporation and inally figured it out that the amount partnership taxpayers make out their

income and excess profits taxes. He was quite busy all day, during which perts connected with the internal revenue department in South Carolina. - With the setting forward of the

time for an hour, 6 o'clock will here-

after come at 5, according to sun time.
The idea of the law is to save daylight.
The idea is a good one; but it is not mandatory. As to how it will work will depend upon the people, and one thing in which they can take a hand is in o as to give the proprietors and clerks time in which to cultivate the gardens and do other work. There meet it as could have been possibly the strength of the strush were as well prepared meet it as could have been possibly the strush were the strush wer are other people who do not want to close at 5 o'clock or even at 6 o'clock. They are waiting for other folks to - An A. W. O. L. soldier from Camp

ireene, Charlotte, furnished some di-

version last Saturday morning in the

shape of a spirited race for freedom, Mr. W. L. Pursley came down from Filbert with a report to the sheriff that the house of Arthur Sadler, colored, had been robbed of about \$15, and that an unidentified soldier had been seen making his way in the direction of Yorkville. Upon inquiry, the sheriff found at R. D. Dorsett's restaurant a soldier who was unable to show a pass and arrested him. On the way to the courthouse the soldier started to run down West Liberty street, toward the jail. The shering followed and at the top of the jail hill few guns were captured after the first commenced firing his pistol. "Of two days; that most of their guns have been withdrawn in good order explained the sheriff, "but knowing as I did that Chief Love and Deputy losses inflicted on the Germans have Sheriff Quinn were at the jail, I Sheriff Quinn were at the jail. I been very heavy, thought to attract their attention. Chief Love came out of the jail, and the soldier broke into the fields to the light. In the meantime a number of the British third and fourth armies right. In the meantime a number of men who were cognizant of the situation, joined in the chase. They included W. L. Pursley, C. H. Keller, Auditor B. M. Love and others, Deputy Sheriff Quinn took the lead. After about a quarter of a mile the soldier was about ready to give it up. Auditor Was about ready to give it of Administration Love was the first man to reach him. He made no resistance. The solder gave his name as "Marcell Yando" and his command as "Company B, 47th infantry, Camp Jackson," but letters in his pocket showed that he was Eddie F. Coody, Company B, 35th infantry, Camp Greene. Sheriff Quinn commu-nicated with the provost guard at Camp Greene and he will be taken back Charlotte. He had two \$5 bills in his pocket along with some other small change. The understanding is that Mr. W. L. Pursley will be en-titled to a reward of \$50 for the cap-ture of the soldier.

#### LOCAL LACONICS Country Home Robbed.

The home of Mr. W. J. Mullinax, of the Ramah neighborhood, near King's Mountain battleground, was robbed ast Friday night. The robbers enlast Friday night. tered by forcing the door of the kitchen and carried off flour, meal, ham, sugar and canned goods. Up to yesterday there was no clue as to who committed the robbers --

Artillery Practice.

Artillery practice was commenced on the new range at Gastonia last Satur-day, and about fifty shots were fired Hattie Berry, in Yorkville.

Information was received here Saturday evening of the death in an Atlanta hospital of Mr. Hill, the father of Mrs. B. H. Waugh of Yorkville. county to several miles south of Yorkville. Practice was in progress yesterday.

Killed by the Train.

W. O. Ware, the oldest citizen of King's Mountain, N. C., was killed at a railroad crossing on Monday of last week by a Southern train. Mr. Ware was quite deaf, and the tragedy oc-curred while he was walking to his farm on the outskirts of the town. Some school children saw him as he started across the railroad track with started across the rainbad track with head down and they saw him when he was hit by the locomotive, which car-ried him about 50 yards. The deceased was 85 years of age.

# Cottonseed Meal for Fertilizers.

Food Administrator Hoover has taken occasion to correct an impression that has gained wide publicity throughout the south in regard to the ise of cottonseed meal for fertilizers. Mr. Hoover stated Friday: "The food administration at no time has made any rules or regulations which in any way restrict the use of cottonseed meal for fertilizer." The food administrator gave it to be understood that the attitude of the administration is which pervades the German army in that the crushing mills must give the times of success is being strongly southern farmers a preference in the sale of meal over the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial burg has complimented the General strength of the commercial strength of the commercial burg has complete the commercial burg has comple sale of meal over the commercial mixtures. It is stated that farmers may in this way, by purchasing the raw materials and mixing their own fertilizers, make a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent over the cost of the commercial fertilizers.

# Too Much Rivalry.

John T. Roddey of Rock Hill, is not willing to act as chairman of the county Red Cross drive in York county, because of too much rivalry among the women workers. He has sent the governor his resignation as follows "My Dear Governor: Owing to the in tense activity of the women of Rock Hill in the Woman's Service league and Red Cross, I have decided that I cannot undertake to act as chairman for York county in the next Red Cross drive, and would ask that you appoint some one in my place. There is in the papers here every day from on-half to a column of their news by one of these orders, and some days Now, whether these suppers and teas held every week by the Woman's Ser-vice league are approved by the coun-cil of defense, or what effect, what by some considered waste, will have on the farmer, the mill man and others in the way of planting and preserving food, of course, I cannot say: but I do know that I don't expect to be mixed up with anything where there seems to be such terrific rivalry, not at least where women are concerned. Factions and friction, you know, will kill any small town or cause, and Rock Hill for a long time was free of such. I thought it best to notify you in plenty such cotton as is being offered. Thir- of time to make another appointment.

> Sensible Talk This .- "Round up the vagrants and put them to work. Every man who does not produce, or have

support institutions for treatment of rabies. You are paying a dog tax after all and didn't know it. It is more profitable to keep a pig than a dog.
"If chickens interfere with your
plans to have a garden, kill the chick-

"Don't kick because you have to sign a card to get flour or some other food. If it were not for the government con-trol you would be paying double the

present price.
"The people of this country haven't given up the luxuries yet, to say nothing of the necessities. So what are you kicking about?"—Jackson, Ga., Pro-STORE ATEUR

GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

British and Germans Locked in Death Grapple on the Somme.

What will probably prove to be the greatest battle of the war up to this time is now in progress. It was launched by the Germans on Thursday over a British front of fifty miles centering on the Cambrai sector on the

the closing of the stores. Some of the stores would like to close at 5 o'clock crown prince. It is not denied that the British were fully expecting the the exact locations of the heaviest con centrations of enemy troops. On the close so they can remain open and the British never expected to be able close so they can remain open and get such floating trade as the others would have gotten if they had remained open. There is plenty of time before 5 o'clock to do all the trading of the day that is necessary. Regulation of this matter along the lines of justice and equity depends upon the public.

the British never expected to be able to hold their front line and had the face of the oyenwhelming numbers that would be thrown against them. Their plan was to hold the front lines that would be thrown against them. Their plan was to hold their front line positions in the front line as long as possible, inflict as much damage as they could on the advancing hordes and retire in prepartice and equity depends upon the public. strategy of the situation was to the enemy as far as possible from his base, so as to make communication more difficult and give the British time to bring up re-inforcements. A part of the advantage thus gained is that the British communications in the rear are already organized over good roads, while the communications of the enemy have to be established over

There has been on definite statement of British lesses from official sources further than the claim that these losses are within moderate bounds or even light, considering the number of men engaged and the extent of the operations. The Germans tell nothing of their losses; but claim to have captured 30,000 British prisoners and been very heavy.

and portions of the Franco-American reserves. Washington, however, has no information that any American troops have been engaged up to this time and dvances the suggestion that if any advances the suggestion that if any Americans are really in the fighting, they are probably engineers who may have been enveloped as at Cambrai. Following is the Associated Press summary of the general situation:

on the battle line in France the sanguinary struggle still is going on, with the British troops on most of the sectors apparently holding their own, but with the Germans at salient points still pressing forward.

points still pressing forward.

The town of Chauny, southwest of
St. Quentin, situated on the road to
Complegne, the gateway to Paris, has been occupied by the Germans and, according to the Berlin official com-munications, everywhere between the Somme and Oise rivers the Germans are pressing their advantage.

Throughout Sunday along the en-tire 50-mile battle front the fighting never ceased for a moment, and where Field Marshal Haig's men were unable to withstand the terrific onslaughts delivered by greatly superior forces, ground was given, but always in or-derly fashion.

It now has been definitely ascer-

tained that considerably more than a million Germans have been brought to the western front in an endeavor to crush the British army holding the line from the region of Arras to becomes increasingly evident that the enemy in his drive has met with opposition not counted upon and beer unable to realize to the full his objectives.

In addition to Chauny, the Germans are claiming the capture of both Pe-ronne and Ham, and have increased the number of prisoners taken to more

and large stores of war materials.

It is claimed also by the Germans that American and French regiments which were brought up to reinforce of the British have been defeated. no further information than this mere statement has been vouchsafed. In their retirement, according to Berlin, the British are burning towns

and villages behind them. This state-ment, however, seemingly, is capable of being received with reserve, as the Germans themselves, in their famous "strategic" retirement left little standing in the territory they evacuated, even denuding the country of trees. One of the mysteries of the offensive which now has been solved is that the shelling of Paris is being done by a long range German gun.
This statement is contained in the
Berlin official communication, and a
Paris dispatch says that one of the

guns has been located about 76 miles from th Paris. Throughout Sund and into the mid-afternoon shells were emperor on the "initial success" and the latest German official communication is loud in its plaudits of the German troops, declaring that the "attacking spirit of the infantry could

Throughout Sunday morning

#### FIGHTING STILL PROGRESSING Offensive Not Yet Spent But Meeting With Stubborn Resistance.

not have been exceeded."

ostal Telegraph and Telephone. New York, March 25.-The German offensive continues to meet with stuborn resistance. Berlin claims the capture of Ba-

pume this morning. The French are reinforcing British American positions are sustaining

he flercest attack that has yet been launched against them. Story of the long distance gun has not been confirmed and it is believed that the ten-inch shells falling on Paris are coming from aircraft high above the city to be seen. This story is backed by the fact that shells do not seem to come with the force they would have if fired from a gun.

Gastonia Gazette

- Dispatches of Sunday and Monday rom the British army headquarters in France described the Germans as us ing from 800,000 to 1,000,000 I their assaults against the British lines. More than fifty German divisions had been actually identified by the British and the British had prisoners from at least half of them. Men who fought through the great battles of the Somme, Flanders and Arras say that they never before have seen anything man who does not produce, or have some task in helping win the war, should not be allowed to eat. Enforce the laws against vagrancy and there will be an adequate supply of labor. "Swat the worthless dog and keep a pig. Georgia has at least 100,000 worthless dogs that ought to be killed. They are consumers and produce nothing. Many of these dogs are a nuisance. Many of these dogs are a nuisance. Many of them develop hydrophobla and the people are taxed to support institutions for treatment of made. Estimates of Saturday gave made. Estimates of Saturday the British casualties as being in the neighborhood of 75,000 or 100,000 and the same estimates put the German losses up as high as 200,000. Many prisoners had been taken by both sides, but the battle was still going on in all its intensity and there was no telling what might happen within the next few hours.

— Five hundred selectmen from South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennes-see arrived at Camp Sevier last Satur-day, the first of a number of consignments that are to fill up the 30th di-